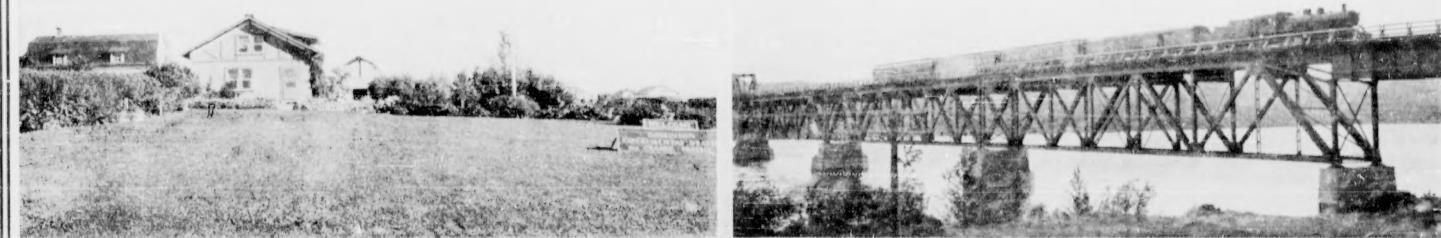


THE NORTHERN TRIBUNE'S
PEACE RIVER
EXHIBIT NUMBER

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED ITS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY EDITION



The Last Great Frontier

A GROSS AREA OF SOME 60,000,000 ACRES OPEN FOR DEVELOPMENT; LARGER THAN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES; OVER FIFTEEN MILLION ACRES OF GRAIN GROWING LAND

Three hundred miles beyond Edmonton, the capital city of the Province of Alberta, lies the heart of the Peace River country, the last great agricultural frontier of the Western Canadian plains.

The Peace River country has no fixed boundaries. Logically speaking, it consists of the drainage basin of the Peace River proper, an area of approximately 60,000 square miles. This great tract of land might be subdivided into regions which can be served best from it and that are allied with it in development and in general physical characteristics. To this end, the following areas of Lesser Slave Lake, 6,000 square miles in extent, which though tributary to the Peace River, is not described as such, are included:

Estimated to be the actual amount of arable land in this belt available for grain growing under present-day conditions, vary greatly. Estimates of 25 per cent of the gross area, or 15 million acres, are conservative, while others estimate

that 10 to 20 million acres.

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that 10 to 20 million acres.

Very approximately, the geographical boundaries of the Peace River country may be defined as follows:

From longitude 114° west to longitude 123° west, and from latitude 52° north to latitude 58° north. The boundaries include the areas mentioned about Lesser Slave Lake and headwaters of the Peace River. North river, extending to the extreme upper and lower parts of Peace River. Two-thirds of the area included in these geographical boundaries is in the southern part of the province of Alberta; the other third is in the adjacent northeast part of British Columbia.

These areas, however, are not included

in the area which will be developed

and which will be developed

**Pictures on The Tribune's
Front Cover**

TOP—Confluence of Smoky and Peace near town of Peace River, seen from hilltop. This view was the favorite of many people. It gave them a moment's memory on the spot where he used to stand. The inscription on this monument reads: "H. F. Davis, born in Vermont, 1820. Died at Slave Lake, 1880. He came to the Peace River in 1862. He was a very man's friend and never locked his cabin door." A fine tribute and one appropriate to many pioneers of the West.

MIDDLE—Grande Prairie's main street (Third Avenue South) at 10 o'clock Saturday night. Picture taken June 20 by Cameron White. Below a time exposure, only a faint outline of moving people and objects is visible. The picture makes a picture on Grande Prairie streets on Saturday night is an eye-opener to visitors from the "outside" and convincing evidence to those in the country.

BOTTOM LEFT—Dominion Experimental Station at Beaver Lodge, an institution that is doing fine work in and for the country. Fuller description on page 1, section 3.

BOTTOM RIGHT—A. H. train crossing steel bridge over the Peace at the town of Peace River. It is the only million-dollar steel bridge in a land whose resources justify a dozen such bridges.

WE ARE INDEBTED:

To F. H. Kite, F.R.G.S., and the National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior, for much valuable information and assistance taken from the book, "The Peace River Country, Canada" (Third Edition 1930). Anyone interested in the Peace River country should read this booklet. It can be secured free from the Bureau.

To Mr. A. J. L. Leake, author of the book, "Exploring data, supplying articles, etc. Many of the pictures used were obtained from photographs taken by him.

To R. E. Leake, photographer, Beaver Lodge, an amateur who has given his services for many fine photographs they donated to the good of the cause.

To the Peace River Block News at Dawson Creek and The Northern Gazette at Peace River for comradeship and willing cooperation.

To our advertisers for loyal and generous support.

To our correspondents and all others who have so splendidly assisted in the production of this special number.

Travelogue of Country South Peace River; Limitless Land Where Romance Hovers

**REGION OF ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR ALL—FARMERS, LUMBER
MEN, TRADES PEOPLE, MERCANTS, PROFESSIONAL
MEN, ARTISTS AND POETS**

By MAUD MEWEN

Colonization in Canada has followed the path of the great rivers and it has ever been northward and westward that the hardy souls have moved and eastward for the resting-places of our ancestors. The sons and grandsons of those who conquered the St. Lawrence, the Red, the Saskatchewan and the Peace River are taming the northland. A square sitting smoking contentedly in her tepee fashioned of tent-canvas, she is gazing curiously at this strange new sight—the track of the white man.

The Peace River country is a great land, limitless land, with the spirit of romance hovering over it. It is the land that lures, I am the land that breeds; crept in eternal beauty, crystallized in wonder.

This is the land of enormous possibilities. It appeals to all—farms, lumbermen, trades people, merchants, professional men, artists and poets.

The principal highway crosses the Peace at Dunvegan coming in from the north. In the year 1855 Rederick Lawrence, a fur trader, built a fort on the south bank of the river, to this then very isolated post. It must have been a matter of sentiment with this old-time adventurer to name his fort "Prairie". That he ruled the fort with a rod of iron, and his canoes bound eastward were sunk in the bow, drifts over tree and shrub in shimmering feather beauty; Northern Lights that dance and dazzle like fireflies in the dark; and finally to complete these all combined make the Peace glorious and alluring.

It was during the year 1911 that the first rush of settlers came to the Peace River, leaving across the land, coming in via Edson, making what is now known as "the old Edson Trail". They came in ox teams, cut down and bags filled up in order that these colonists might reach the now famous Peace River country.

The settlers brought with them all

their worldly goods, including their dogs or so home—these took their heads out of the crates (which were built on the back of the covered wagons) and something to eat to recompense their owners for the journey they were taking; they laid an ax and a tomahawk, these they soon broke the stillness of the long northland. A square sitting smoking contentedly in her tepee fashioned of tent-canvas, she is gazing curiously at this strange new sight—the track of the white man.

And the one who goes for gold?

Look along the historic trail we pass the hills and valleys adjacent to the mighty Peace, soon coming to the lively little town of Rycroft, from which we travel westward to the town of Spirit River. The district of "Spirit" has been settled for a number of years, and the town of the beat of the Peace River district.

Crossing through the Burnt Hills, the land is arid and while there is way for several miles, the scenery here has a magical charm. Where the small clearings appear, one catches a glimpse of the grain fields, the orchards and valleys of the surrounding country. But all too soon we pass this delightful wilderness and arrive at the town of Grande Prairie.

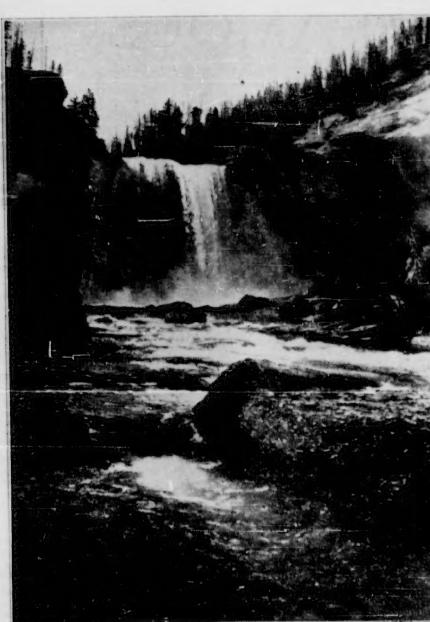
Turning west, one comes to the district of Wembley, where the world's wheat is grown. Wembley also has a great many orchards and gardens.

Clairmont is the next town. It is situated in the middle of a splendid farming field, and to the westward stretches in every direction prosperous farm homes and large barns, telling a story of much toil and hardship during the early days. In other words, what they now possess.

Grande Prairie and district lies next. Here the country stretches in a grand panorama of grain fields,

PORCUPINE FALLS

In the Peace River Country



A Great River System

Major Link In Mackenzie River Route; A Magnificent Waterway To Arctic Ocean

FROM EXTREME HEADWATERS TO DELTA IS 2,525 MILES, DRAINING
A WATERSHED OF 602,000 SQUARE MILES—LARGEST
RIVER SYSTEM IN CANADA

Peace River itself flows from its east bordering valleys and plateaus of more than passing interest. It is a major link in the great Mackenzie system, which has a total length of 2,525 miles from its extreme headwaters to its Arctic delta and a drainage basin of 602,000 square miles, comprising one-tenth of the area of Canada and one of world-wide prominence.

At the opposite extremities of a trough-like depression in the mountainous regions of the northern and central interior parts of British Columbia two large rivers, the Finlay and the Nass, are the main discharges of this lake, being practically a continuation of the Athabasca River, but known as the Nass River, from its mouth and joined within a few miles by the Peace. The larger river thus formed is known as the Mackenzie system, which extends from the Peace to the Pacific Coast by the Finlay and the Nass, and from the Nass to the Pacific by the Nass and the Skeena.

Between this Finlay-Nass valley and the plains region of Western Canada lies the main divide between the Peace and the Columbia, the Columbia flowing southward and the Peace northward.

Between this Finlay-Nass valley and the plains region of Western Canada lies the main divide between the Peace and the Columbia, the Columbia flowing southward and the Peace northward.

Peace River in turn flows northward through the Columbia Plateau, which is a high, broken plateau, situated on the western side of the Columbia River, extending from the headwaters of the Columbia to the headwaters of the Peace River.

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Land of Cereal Kings and Princes ---

PRIZE WINNERS WHO MADE THE PEACE RIVER FAMOUS

There is no agricultural country in the world which has been in the world's public eye to the same extent for this last number of years as the Peace River, the reason being that no other agricultural area ever produced so many prize winners.

In 1895 Rev. J. Gough, living then at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, was awarded first prize in the medal at the Philadelphia Centennial.

In 1896 Rev. J. Gough, living then at Grande Prairie, won first prize in wheat at the Chicago World's Fair.

Years passed. Then in 1923 Herman Trele of the Wembley district won three prizes in wheat and one wheat class at the Exposition. At the same show Robert Cochrane of the East End, Grande Prairie, won third in timothy.

This was the beginning of a long list of achievements by northern exhibitors which has attracted the attention of the world. It has really stamped the Peace River as being especially adapted to farming of cereals.

Herman Trele, who has won more world's championships in grain than any other man, once stated to The Northern Tribune: "I believe we can have a boy to capture the World's Championship in wheat. This was the achievement of Jack Allsop of the Wembley district, who was awarded this honor at Chicago in 1934."

This was the beginning of a long list of achievements by northern exhibitors which has attracted the attention of the world. It has really stamped the Peace River as being especially adapted to farming of cereals.

The Grain King frankly admits he has come to the Peace River which he has in any other section of the American continent.

Blessed with ideal soil and climate, this great land empire has men and boys, and women, too—who are working along scientific lines in agriculture and are improving seed production.

Briefly summed up, the successes attained in the big shows on the continent by this country can be traced to the fact that the result of the natural conditions coupled with men and boys who have and are today energetically and scientifically working and are improving seed production.



JACK ALLSOP
Of Wembley

see a few comments on the Regina

Grain Fair, the greatest of its kind in history, held in 1933 can be made in passing.

Over the \$98,462 total prize money over \$17,400 was won by districts north of Edmonton, or 17.7 per cent. Ninety-two per cent of this was captured by the Grande Prairie district.

In the red spring wheat and oat classes 549 of the prize money went to the Grande Prairie district. Of the prizes awarded, which totalled some

1,086, the districts in northern Alberta won 78, or 12.2 per cent of the total number of the awards.

Down to the end of 1932 the Grande Prairie district alone had four inter-district titles, two in oats, one in wheat, three in oats and four in peas, as well as six reserves, and a long string of prizes, including three firsts in timothy.

The following is the long list of awards and placings won by Peace River exhibitors an outstanding record of notable achievements:

1932—At Vancouver Prov.: 1st, Pease; 2nd, Small Field Peas (White or Yellow).

1932—At Chicago: 4th, Timothy; Geo. T. Cranston, Wembley

1932—At World's Grain Exhibition: 10th, Brome.

Dom. Sub-Sect., Beaver Lodge

1932—At World's Exhibition, Regina: 2nd, Small Field Peas (White or Yellow).

1932—At Chicago: 7th, Hard Red Spring Wheat.

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 40th, Hard Red Spring Wheat, 50-lbs. Class.

Norman D. Dow, Peace Coupe

1933—At Edmonton: 34th, Hard Red Spring Wheat.

1933—At Victoria Prov.: 1st, Sweet Clover; At World's Grain Exhibition: 14th, Sweet Clover.

Gusar Erickson, High Prairie

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 9th, Hard Red Spring Wheat, 10-lbs. Class.

John Gerschman, Wembley

1933—At Edmonton: 3rd, Buckwheat, Two-Rowed Barley.

1933—At Wembley: 18th, Hard Red Spring Wheat.

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 18th, Hard Red Spring Wheat, 50-lbs. Class.

Fred Hamm, Goodfellow

1932—At Chicago: 1st and Champion-ship, Oats.

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 2nd, White Oats, Medium or Late.

Wm. J. Harris, Falher

1930—At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 9th, Spring Wheat.

Edward Harrop, Hussar

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 1st, Brome. At Toronto: 1st, Brome.

James Cochrane, Grande Prairie

1931—At Prov. Seed Fair (1932): 3rd, Oats.

Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie

1924—At Chicago: 3rd, Timothy Seed.

1924—At Chicago: 3rd, Timothy Seed.

1927—At Chicago: 3rd, Timothy Seed.

1928—At World's Grain Exhibition: 2nd, Field Peas.

1931—At Chicago: 1st, Reserve Champion, Field Peas. At

Toronto: 3rd, Field Peas; 8th, 50-lbs. Class.

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 7th, Agropyron Species; 5th, Small Field Peas, White or Yellow.

1933—At Prov. Seed Fair (1932): 3rd, Oats (3r).

Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie

1924—At Chicago: 3rd, Timothy Seed.

1924—At Chicago: 3rd, Timothy Seed.

1927—At Chicago: 3rd, Timothy Seed.

1928—At World's Grain Exhibition: 2nd, Field Peas; 9th, Timothy Seed.

1931—At Chicago: 1st, Reserve Champion, Field Peas. At

Toronto: 3rd, Field Peas; 8th, 50-lbs. Class.

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 1st, Hanno-chen Two-Row Barley; 1st, All-Tafe Seed.

1928—At Chicago: 12th, Timothy Seed; 14th, Oats. At Toronto: 4th, Oats; 5th, Field Peas.

1930—At World's Grain Exhibition (1930): 3rd, Victory Oats. At

Edmonton (1930): 1st, Han-

nchen Two-Row Barley; 1st, Al-

tafe Seed.

1931—At Chicago: 12th, Timothy Seed; 14th, Oats. At Edmonton Exhi-

bition (1931): 1st, Timothy Seed.

At Chicago: 1st, Timothy Seed.

At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 8th, Sug-

ger, Oats, Victory Type; 1st, Reg. Oats, Two-Row Barley; 7th, Field Peas.

1931—At Chicago: 4th, Hard Red Spring Wheat. At Toronto: 2nd, 50-lbs. Reg. Oats, Seed of Field Peas.

At Prov. Seed Fair (1932): 1st, Spring Wheat.

Open: 1st, Reg. Oats, 50-lbs.; 1st, Two-Row Barley; 2nd, Timothy Seed.

1932—At Chicago: 3rd, Registered Oats. At Chicago: 9th, Tim-

othy.

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition:

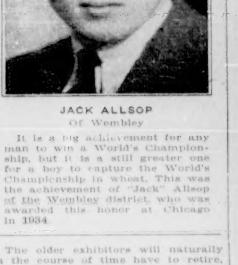
36th, Hard Red Spring Wheat,

50-lbs. Class; 1st, Hard Red Spring Wheat; 10-lbs. Class; 1st, Timothy.

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition:

36th, Hard Red Spring Wheat,

50-lbs. Class; 1st, Timothy; 38th, Hard Red Winter Wheat.



JUSTYN RIGBY
Of Lake Saskatoon

The older exhibitors will naturally in the course of time have to retire from the field, but the younger ones will be thrown to the younger exhibitors and will be firmly grasped.

A splendid background of achievements and the energy and interest shown by the youth it would seem to the ideal way to go to make the Peace River country the cereal bed for the North American continent is not an idle dream but is within the reach of its young people.

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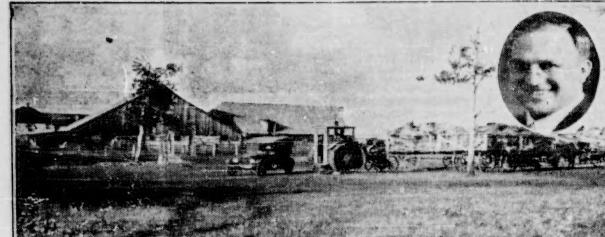
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AT THE TRELE FARM

It is here where Herman Trele, a native of his wife, and his wonderful work in the production of championship grain. Elsewhere on this page is a list of Peace River winners at the big shows and their placings. Under Herman Trele's name is a record that is without equal in the world of agriculture. Top corner insert is a picture of Mr. Trele.

J. G. Owen, Athabasca

1932—At Vancouver Prov.: 1st, Pub. Rye.

Geo. Kiffen, Rolla

1929—At Vancouver Prov.: 2nd, Spring Wheat.

Geo. T. Cranston, Wembley

1932—At World's Grain Exhibition: 10th, Brome.

Dom. Sub-Sect., Beaver Lodge

1932—At World's Exhibition, Regina: 2nd, Small Field Peas (White or Yellow).

1932—At Chicago: 7th, Hard Red Spring Wheat.

1932—At Vancouver Prov.: 1st, Pub. Rye.

Norman D. Dow, Peace Coupe

1932—At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 4th, Oats (Canada Maple).

Fred Pashettag, Goodfellow

1932—At World's Grain Exhibition: 4th, Hard Red Spring Wheat.

1932—At Vancouver Prov.: 2nd, Hard Red Spring Wheat.

1932—At Vancouver Prov.: 2nd, Spring Wheat.

Yes, There Are Golf Courses

By J. H. SISSONS



THE CLUB-HOUSE ON RICHMOND HILL GOLF COURSE

The critical onlooker watching for the first time a game of golf is certain that a green-up man is queer, or even worse. When he begins hitting a little ball around a field, he feels confident that if he wished to do so he could hit it so far he could with ease drive a golf ball two hundred and fifty yards or more straight and true down a fairway. But when the ball after three inches in diameter appears to him to be the simplest kind of child's play, he is convinced that there is something wrong with the game. However, let him once play a few games and he is irretrievably lost and will never quit although he may feel that he has most exasperating and tantalizing game that was ever invented to test the profanity of man, and although in his heart he knows he cannot make that he never, never will make a golfer.

Golf has indeed a remarkable hold on devotees. It is a game that has increased enormously from year to year in popularity. Golf affords just the right kind of exercise and recreation for the average man. It is a game which the ordinary individual can play himself, while he can also have the benefit of the privilege of its members to keep the course in playable shape. The long grass during the summer was a great attraction. It was decided that the solution for this was sheep and accordingly the property was fenced, a corral being constructed around the pasture on a number of sheep. This worked fine and the members were quite enthusiastic until one night a number of sheep had in the night got among the flock and killed over twenty of the sheep. After that it was a case of letting the grass grow and hunt for your ball. This old course was used until 1927.

When the parties who had purchased the property decided to use it for farming purposes, it was then necessary to seek a new location, but this was done in this direction until 1929 when the land on the top of Richmond Hill was acquired for a new course.

The new course did not extend to Grande Prairie. Clement had a course which was in many respects a much better course than the one at Grande Prairie. The club, with C. Caddy as president and Jim Lenagan as

secretary, had one year a membership of over sixty. Their course was located about half way between Clairmont and Grande Prairie and was well laid out with wide fairways and turf greens.

In the spring of 1929 a meeting was called of those in the district who were interested in golf for the purpose of forming a new club. Clairmont, Wembley and Grande Prairie were represented, and it was unanimously decided to form a company and purchase eighty acres on the west of Richmond Hill about seven miles of Grande Prairie.

The site chosen was suitable in almost every respect. Richmond Hill is almost half way between Grande Prairie, Clairmont and Wembley and convenient to the whole territory. The land itself is rolling, with a few scattered poplar groves. Its greatest advantage is its wonderful view which can be obtained of the surrounding country. From the top of the hill can be seen at least seven lakes and a wide expanse of cultivated

farms, prairie and parkland. In one direction can be glimpsed in the distance the outline of the Mounain peaks, in another the banks of the Smoky River, in another the wooded slopes of Saddle Mountain. It affords a bird's eye view that helps to proper appreciation of the extent, diversity and possibilities of the Grande Prairie country.

In order that the course might be laid out to the very best advantage, the services were secured of Mr. Julian Smart, a well-known golf architect. Smart has a well-merited reputation for such work and the course of nine holes laid out by him on Richmond Hill is one of the finest in the country. He is proud. Practically every fairway affords an interesting and different view of the surrounding country.

The first meeting was held at Lake View for number one, Mental Hazard for four, Dynamite for seven, and Driver's Delight for eight, having meaning all their own for members.

The fairies and gnomes are kept in good shape throughout the season and there are enough natural hazards to prevent Old Man Far from losing his supremacy.

The clubhouse is a house 40 x 30 feet, with a ten-foot glazed and screened veranda facing north and affording an excellent view of most of the surrounding country.

The ground floor of the club-house is divided into a lounge, kitchen and locker room. The lounge room is large, well lighted, with high ceiling and French windows opening on the veranda. Its central feature is a fireplace, built of local stone, art and most suitable for a club-house.

The present membership of the club is about one hundred and forty. The governing body of the club consists of a board of nine governors,

elected annually by the members. The board appoints the following committees: Ladies' Handicap, Match and handicaps, ladies' financial and membership. Year after year the governors and committees have worked untiringly to maintain the success of the club and yearly improving the course. The 1936 officers are President A. R. Hillman, vice-president Robert McLean, and secretary-treasurer, A. E. Galway.

The professional of the club is Alex Stinson, a native of Lynden, known as "Sandy." He brings to the club the proper Scotch burr, a wealth of golf lore and golfing ability, and a friendly manner that makes him a favorite with veteran, novice, member or stranger at home or on the course.

The catering of the club-house is handled by Dawson, owner of the Palace Cafe, Grande Prairie, a chef of distinction and himself a golfer of no mean ability.

The chief tournaments held are: the Men's Handicap event, the Men's and Ladies' Club Championships, and the Open Championship tournaments. The trophies contended for are the Dunlop Trophy, the Bell-Fleming Cup, the Herman Trellis Cup, and the John D. Jackson Cup.

The Open Championship tournaments attract players from all parts of the Peace River country.

The golf courses at Lethbridge, Beaver, Lodge, Dawson Creek and other points in the North have also good courses and each year golf is played at these points and at Grande Prairie compares favorably with that played on the ordinary courses anywhere.

Visitors to the Peace River country should not neglect to bring their clubs along. They will be accorded a hearty welcome at any of the courses in the North.

When... GOLF Was First Played

IN GRANDE PRAIRIE—We furnished the equipment for pioneer golfers of those early days. Today we stock the best in golf supplies and carry a full line of

The choice of Champions

Pro-Made Clubs



HAND-MADE
AND HAND-BALANCED



Played this year by the winner of the British open championship and by six of the eight final players.

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GRANDE PRAIRIE ALBERTA

PHOTOGRAPHS of DISTINCTION

The WHITE STUDIO

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Has the largest herd of purebred Holsteins in Northern Alberta.

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Leading nutrition specialists recommend Holstein cows' milk for the following reasons:

1. Soft easily digested curds.
2. Low percentage of volatile glycerides.
3. Moderate fat content. Permits a greater mineral absorption.
4. Small fat globules. Easily absorbed in enteric tract.

I. V. MACKLIN
Phone R202
FOR THE VERY BEST IN MILK AND CREAM

Bank of Montreal Has Played Part In G. P.'s Growth

Opened Its First Banking Office In
Grande Prairie in November
Of 1918

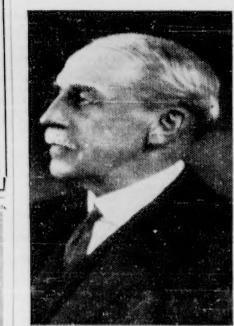
IN UNPRETENTIOUS QUARTERS

With Rapid Growth Of Town A
Modern Brick Building Was
Soon Erected

E. G. Evans was in charge of the bank for two years when E. T. Hackling was reappointed to the management, remaining here until 1918. Hackling is now manager of the bank's office at Red Deer. He was followed successively by R. O. G. Bennett, at that time assistant manager in the bank's service; G. W. McBride, now in charge of the Wainwright branch, and C. R. McKay, who was appointed to the position in 1932.

Recollections of pioneer days in Grande Prairie bring to mind the fact that old-established institutions have played in the development of the town. One of these is the local office of the Bank of Montreal—Canada's oldest bank.

The present banking office is the successor to the first temporary shack holding the bank's affairs for 18 years ago. The first office was opened in November, 1918, by E. T. Hackling—a name very well known in the district. Hackling came to Grande Prairie the day after the Armistice with instructions to proceed to Grande Prairie there to open a bank and those to remain until relieved. This he did opening the banking office in

W. A. BOG
General Manager, Bank of Montreal

a small one-roomed building, and before Mr. Hackling received his relief, March, 1919, the office was well established. He was succeeded by E. G. Evans, during whose time the permanent building was erected.

The confidence in the future of the town that was evidenced by this action proved to be well founded. In 1918, there were around a town of 1,500 and one that to-day is modern and progressive in record and outlook.

Prior to 1917, when the Bank of Montreal—the first permanent bank in the country—was established Canada consisted only of Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces, while its paid-up capital and reserves represent a total in excess of \$75,000,000, and its assets in excess of \$100,000,000.

The value of the bank to the country, however, is not to be measured so much by the amount of its capital, or by the amount of its assets, but by the security it has given to those who have trusted it. The experience it has furnished for the exchange of the Canadian dollar, and the development it has contributed to the development of the country.

A Canadian institution, the mystery of the Bank of Montreal is one of almost romantic interest. On a June day 119 years ago—50 years before Confederation—there were laid in Montreal the first foundation of the present bank, that was destined to become one of the largest banking institutions in the world.

Today, as a Canadian institution, the

Bank of Montreal is one of the most

respected and most popular in the

country, and its influence and the

confidence it has given to the people

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of the Dominion.

Personality and Charm

Are enhanced and adapted to one's
individual make-up by our trained
operators with

BONAT Permanent Waves

The Bonat method produces perfect ringlet waves with absolutely no burns or heat to head and produces soft natural waves impossible by any other method.

Santurello automatic winding is another

feature of this process.

Shamrock Beauty Parlor

Grand Prairie
Fingerwaving, Marcelling, Ladies' Haircutting, Facials, Etc.



Grand Prairie

Fingerwaving, Marcelling, Ladies' Haircutting, Facials, Etc.

IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

hosted annually by the members. The following committee: Ladies' Handicap, Match and handicaps, financial and membership. Year after year the governors and committees have worked untiringly to maintain the success of the club and yearly improving the course. The 1936 officers are President A. R. Hillman, vice-president Robert McLean, secretary-treasurer, A. E. Galway.

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is always ready to serve—with the
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G. Vagt

Proprietor

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